State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 25.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 5, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 545.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,



I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*
S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.



HAVING bought the interest of E.L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 26, 1859. tf

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*

L. H. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

TO RENT! TO RENT!

THAT excellent stand and large and commodious building heretofore occupied by Rankin & Chapman, is offered for SALE or rent.—Persons wishing to invest will find this a most desirable property. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. [Sept. 15, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.



STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo.
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats & Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Drugs,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,

at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam*, cheap. at

J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at

ASTON'S.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of J. H. Gudger, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will please to make payment immediately.

W. L. TATE,
Administrator.

October 27, '59. tf

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH & SOUTHWEST.

We, the undersigned, importers and Jobbers in the City of Charleston, in view of the present excited state of the country, deem it proper to bring to the notice of the interior Merchants the claims we have to their patronage and custom. The majority of us have been long established in business, and from our experience are well acquainted with the warts of this section of country. All of us hold sentiments in common on the agitating question of the day—slavery; and all of us desire, as far as practicable, to become commercially independent of the North. We have no desire to underate the energy and enterprise of the Merchants of Northern cities, but we claim to be able to supply goods in our respective lines, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. We have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any and our importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or whose interest prompts them to mislead.

American goods we obtain from the manufacturers on as favorable terms as any Jobbing Merchants of the Northern cities. Why then should we not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others?

We are able and determined to do so, and all we ask of you is, to try this market, lay aside the prejudice—for it is only a prejudice—that your customers prefer goods from New York to those from Charleston, and build up and encourage your own Seaports and your own Merchants. If we cannot do what we profess, you will be subjected to very little inconvenience, for opportunities of leaving by railway or steamer are offered every twelve hours.

Our Stocks will be complete by 1st February next, and it remains to be seen how many of those who have heretofore purchased all their goods in northern cities will give Charleston a trial this Spring.

Charleston, S. C., December 12th, 1859.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS.

GILLILANDS, HOWELL & CO.; HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.; JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.; CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.; JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.; KERRISON & LEIDING; CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO.; J. S. & L. BOWIE & CO.; ROBERT ADGER & CO.; NAYLER, SMITH & CO.; CADOW, McKENZIE & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF PLANTATION GOODS.

ANDREW McDOWALL; RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN.

HARDWARE.

COURTNEY & TRENENT; HYDE, GREGG & DAY; GRAVELEY & PRINGLE; WILMANS & PRICE; H. F. STROHECKER; J. E. ADGER & CO.

SHOES.

E. B. STODDARD & CO.; FORCE & MITCHELL; HASELTINE & WALTON; D. F. FLEMING & CO.; DUNHAM, TAFT & CO.; R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

CLOTHING.

WALDRON, EGLESTON & CO.; EDWIN BATES & CO.; COHEN, WILLIS & CO.; MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.; PIERSON, SMITH & CO.

GROCERIES.

S. S. FARRAR, BROS. & CO.; LANNEAU & WHILDEN; J. A. BURCKMYER; GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.; T. J. & C. H. MOISE; FAHNUM & BOTTERER.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BROWN & PALMA; WEBB & SAGE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.; JOHN ASHHURST; RUFF & DOWIE; NELSON CARTER

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

BOWEN, FOSTER & CO.; THAYER, DEWING & CO.; ALBERT LENGNICK; MARSHALL & BURGE; J. & W. KNOX.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.; D. R. WILLIAMS & CO.; F. D. FANNING.

SADDLES & SADDLERY HARDWARE.

JENNINGS, TOMLINSON & CO.; HASTIE, CALHOUN & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

McCARTER & DAWSON; A. CARTER; S. B. JONES, Agent Methodist Book Concern.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW CURTAINS.

LAMBERTS & HOWELL; JAS. G. BAILIE.

PAPER COMMISSION DEALER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

CHAFEE, ST. AMAND & CROFT.

December 29, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Gen. Jackson--His Valor When a Boy.

The following incident of the boyhood of General Jackson is copied from Parton's Life of Jackson. It occurred during the partisan war in the Waxhaws:

In that fierce, Scotch-Indian warfare, the absence of a father from home was a better protection to his family than his presence; because his presence invited attack. The main object of both parties was to kill the fighting men, and to avenge the slaying of partisans. The house of the quiet hero Hicks, for example, was safe until it was noised about among the tories that Hicks was at home. And thus it came to pass, that when a whig soldier of any note desired to spend a night with his family, his neighbors were accustomed to turn out and serve as guard to his house while he slept.—Behold Robert and Andrew Jackson, with six others, thus employed one night in the spring of 1781 at the domicil of a neighbor, Capt. Sands. The guard on this occasion was more a friendly tribute to an active partisan than a service considered necessary to his safety. In short, the night was not far advanced before the whole party were snugly housed and stretched upon the floor, all sound asleep, except one, a British deserter, who was restless, and dozed at intervals.

Danger was near. A band of tories, bent on taking the life of Captain Sands, approached the house in two divisions; one party moving towards the front door, the other towards the back. The wakeful soldier, hearing a suspicious noise, rose, went out of doors to learn its cause, and saw the foe stealthily nearing the house. He ran in terror, and seized Andrew Jackson, who lay next the door, by the hair, and exclaimed:

"The tories are upon us!"

Andrew sprang up and ran out. Seeing a body of men in the distance, he placed the end of his gun in the low fork of a tree near the door, and hailed them. No reply. He hailed them a second time. No reply.—They quickened their pace, and had come within a few rods of the door. By this time, too, the guard in the house had been roused, and were gathered in a group behind the boy. Andrew discharged his musket, upon which the tories fired a volley, which killed the hapless deserter who had given the alarm. The other party of tories, who were approaching the house from the other side, hearing this discharge, and the rush of bullets above their heads, supposed that the firing issued from a party that had issued from the house. They now fired a volley, which sent a shower of ball whistling about the heads of their friends on the other side. Both parties hesitated, and then halted. Andrew having thus, by the discharge, puzzled and stopped the enemy, retired to the house, where he and his comrades kept up a brisk fire from the windows. One of the guard fell mortally wounded by his side, and another received a wound less severe.—In the midst of this singular contest, a bugle was heard some distance off, sounding the cavalry charge; whereupon the tories, concluding that they had come upon an ambush of whigs, and were about to be assailed by horse and foot, fled to where they had left their horses, mounted, dashed pell-mell into the woods, and were seen no more. It appeared afterwards that the bugle-charge was sounded by a neighbor, who, judging from the noise of musketry that Captain Sands was attacked, and having not a single man with him in his house, gave the blast upon the trumpet, thinking that even a trick so stale, aided by the darkness of the night, might have some effect in alarming the assailants.

Keen.

Two fast young men formed a partnership in Boston for the purpose of doing a retail business, and opened two stores in different parts of the city—one partner in each. Their plan was crafty, for customers would visit one of the stores, ascertain the price of an article, and on stating that it could be purchased elsewhere for a less sum, would be told that there was but one place in Boston where it could be done, and that was the store of——— (the other partner) who undersold goods to the infinite disgust of the entire trade. The same process was carried on at the other store, and the consequence has been that both together, and playing into the other's hands, have done an immense business, and realized large profits.

EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.—M. Telespore Lois, a Belgian, has accepted the invitation of the Brazillian Government, to navigate the river Amazon from its source to its mouth. He has engaged sixty-four men to try the adventure with him.

Bloomer Dresses.

The *Sybil*, published by Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, is the organ of the dress reformers, and its columns are filled with editorials and communications discussing the subject of petticoats, pantaloons, and "sich like," in all their rotundity and profundity. There is much to amuse in what the editress and her correspondents write. A Minnesota lady writes as follows:

There are near a score of ladies residing in this vicinity who have worn the Bloomer or Reform Dress for several years, and I have yet to discover the first impropriety or indelicacy attending the wearing the same; while, on the other hand, I find much to admire. I go upon the platform of "equal rights to all." Why is it any more indelicate for a female to wear pants than for a bishop to wear a gown? Did God prescribe certain rules and regulations concerning the *dress of Adam and Eve?* Did he not dress them equally alike, showing no partiality? "Did He not dress them equally alike?" That's the question.

QUERY.—Does the correspondent wish to return to the primitive clothing of our first parents when they were dressed equally alike?

The writer mentions the following incident:

Passing along the streets of our ducal city, not long since, I noticed a lady dressed in the height of fashion, who seemed very desirous of crossing to the opposite side of the street. The streets being very muddy, I was at a loss how the lady would manage to accomplish the feat and come off scot free from the charge of indelicacy, for she must either raise her skirts or drag them in the mud. I was not long kept in suspense, however, as the lady appeared to be bound for the other side of Jordan, and I will tell you how she did it. It was by grasping her skirts in either hand and gently lifting them just high enough above the tops of her hose (for the purpose, as I inferred, that the bystanders might discover that she was not vulgar enough to wear trowsers) she sailed across the street with flowing robes and bare poles. No indelicate exposure there: Oh, no; not a bit. Comment is unnecessary, for actions speak louder than words.

While on the subject of woman's apparel it may not be amiss to quote what a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has to say on the subject. Speaking of those dresses which are entirely too short at one end for either comfort or decency, he says:

But from that point it begins to lose its semblance to a woman's shape, (as you will see by again raising your eyes to the Venus,) and after reaching two or three inches inward, in a straight line, where it should turn outward with a gentle curve, its outline breaks into a sharp angle, and expands, with a sudden hyperbolical curve, into amonstrous and nameless figure that is not only unlike nature, but has no relation whatever with nature.—The eye needs no cultivation; the brain no instruction to perceive that such an outline can not be produced by drapery on a woman's form. It is clear at a glance that there is an artificial structure underneath that swelling skirt; that a scaffold, a frame-work has been erected to support that dome of silk; and that the wearer is merely an automatic machine by which it is made to perambulate. A woman in this rig hangs in her skirts like a clapper in a bell; and I never meet one without being tempted to take her by the neck and ring her.

The writer is not satisfied with the habit women have of displaying arms and shoulders which are too often scrawny, saffron-colored, and generally unsightly, and concealing their ankles and feet with unnecessary trains of dimity, &c. He thinks if the former are displayed, the latter should be also. He concludes that—"a *woman has legs as well as arms;* and why if it be the custom, should not one be seen as well as the other?"

The graceless scamp! He had best keep clear of fashionable women for a while, lest he might find their arms and legs can be used for other purposes than display decoration. He seems to be pitching in all around, and cannot let up until he gives matrimonial menageries a rap. He says:

Any woman will break her neck, to see two people for whom she does not care a hair pin, stand up, one in white, the other black, and mumble a few words that she knows by heart, and then take position at the end of a room and have society parade up to them by solemn corporals with white favors, and then file off to the rear for rations of Perigord pie and Champagne.

A movement is commenced in Cincinnati for getting up a Union meeting.

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 21st, the following Standing Committees were appointed.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Sumner.

On Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Salisbury, Hamlin and Chandler.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thompson, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale and Anthony.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Powell, Trumbull and Foster.

On Post Offices—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright, Wigfall, Hale and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan and Bingham.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes and Ten Eyck.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Fitch, Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doolittle and Clark.

On Pensions—Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Saulsbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan and Grimes.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee and Ten Eyck.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Bragg, Simmons and Foot.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy, Hamlin and Wilson.

On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thompson, Toombs, Hemphill, Simmons and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark and Doolittle.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastain, Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer and Wade.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Powell and Dixon.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, Davis and Anthony.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, Bigler and Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Haun, Saulsbury and Harlan.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Collamer.

In the House, on the same day, an exciting discussion took place on the subject of Speakership between Democrats and South Americans. Mr. Etheridge, Know Nothing, of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he said he would vote for a Democrat for Speaker only in the last resort. In the course of his remarks he gave "aid and comfort" to the Black Republicans by the following expressions:

"He [Mr. Millson] sought by his vote to bring into the Union a State under a constitution which the Legislature and the whole people thereof solemnly remonstrated against. He sought to give effect to the wishes of the Executive, who tried to crush with the hand of despotism the aspirations after freedom of a brave and noble people. (Applause from the Republican benches.)—I have been solicited to lend my aid in organizing the House by supporting the democratic candidate; but I say, never shall I do so except as a last resort, and under contingencies, which I will not state here. To vote for a democratic speaker is the last thing I would do—(great applause from the republican benches)—because I am opposed to the administration for that act of despotism to the people in Kansas."

Now the Lecompton C[illegible]tion was framed in accordance with [illegible]t recognized slavery. The Black Republicans of Kansas refused to take any part in the Convention which framed this Constitution, because they adhered to their revolutionary Topeka Constitution and repudiated the Kansas Nebraska act, under which the Lecompton Constitution was held. A "brave and noble people," says Mr. Etheridge—meaning the Black Republicans—were "crushed by the hand of despotism"—that is, by the hands of the President—in their "aspirations after freedom." Applause from the Republican benches. This man Etheridge is a traitor to the spot that gave him birth. Mr. Gilmer votes for Mr. Etheridge for Speaker.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 22nd, it was resolved that when this body adjourns to day it will meet again on Tuesday the 27th, when it will adjourn till Friday, and again till Monday the 2nd of January.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Harris, of Maryland——one the blood-stained members from Baltimore—nominated Mr. Gilmer for Speaker, saying he could be elected if the Democrats would come to his support. Messrs. Garnett, of Va., and Burnett, of Ky., declared they would not support him. The vote for Speaker was as follows: Sherman, black Republican, 65; Millson, Democrat, 79; Gilmer 30. Thirteen black Republicans voted for Gilmer.

During the session Mr. Grow incidentally remarked that $5,000,000 were due mail contractors, who will throw up their service if not relieved by the first of January.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn over for the Holidays.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a black Republican paper, throws some light on the first black Republican vote for Mr. Gilmer:

"The complimentary vote of thirty-six given to Mr. Gilmer Friday meant more than outsiders supposed. It enables the South Americans to meet their democratic colleagues upon the stump with the claim that it was once at least in their power to have elected the largest slaveholder in the House—Mr. Gilmer—Speaker."

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the temporary government of Arizona. After an exciting session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Trouble in Utah.—The Mormons are making a determined resistance to the authority of the federal courts. They are creating courts of their own, with concurrent jurisdiction, and giving to the Probate Courts common law and chancery jurisdiction.

More Robbers on the Border---The Kansas Game not Played Out.

The Bates County Standard of the 13th, published in Butler, Missouri, and received last night, has a lengthy account of another foray, made by a gang of some fifty men from Kansas, led by one Snyder, who figured largely under the notorious thief and cut throat, Captain Montgomery, during the "sainted" old Brown's times in that Territory. We condense the details, but give the special facts:

Three men of Missouri, Messrs. Bennett, of Parksville, Brown of West Point, and Bell, of Lafayette County, started over into Kansas on the evening of the 8th inst., after a fugitive slave, who was understood to be in the vicinity of Ossawatomie. Night drove them to shelter, and they obtained it with a farmer named Taylor. When all had retired, and the weary travelers were about giving themselves up to sleep, voices were heard without, and the tramp of many feet betrayed the presence of a large company of men, who soon demanded admission into the house, or that the strangers be sent or brought out to them.

To save the house and property of their host from ashes, and probably their own lives, the Missourians surrendered and dressed and went out. Once in the hands of the brigands, they were compelled to suffer numerous personal indignities. They brought the very negro whom the prisoners were in search of, and made him confront them, and cast the lie in their teeth; their hats and coats were taken off and given to him, and one of the men was compelled to wear the black rascal's hat; then the unfortunate men were deprived of their arms—a brace of Colt's revolvers each—and a levy of fifty dollars was assessed to pay the negroe's expenses to Canada. The horse of one of them was given the negro, and those of the other two taken to be sold, and the proceeds, we suppose, applied to the "Jayhawk" fund.—About seven or eighthundred dollars worth of property was taken.

Then a caucus was held as to what should be done with the prisoners, part of the band being in favor of hanging; indeed, some violent threats and loud talking took place between Snyder and one or two of the most blood-thirsty of his men, as to whether the prisoners should be hung or liberated. Snyder's counsel, however, prevailed,—he said he had given his word that they should not be hurt, and he would "be d———d if he did'nt stick to it." So they marched off before the muzzles of twenty loaded rifles four miles from the scene of the outrage, and abandoned to their fate. They walked that night to Miami Mission, and there procured conveyance to West Point, glad enough to be alive and beyond the reach of their late captors.

"Unity."

We copy from the Wilmington *Journal* the following account of an interesting scene which took place on the 17th ult., in the Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in Beaufort:

"Rev. Mr. Closs presented to the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Speight, of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Bishop presented him to the Conference. He made an address, expressing the gratification his church had felt at the appointment of Mr. Closs as a friendly messenger, and regretted that domestic affliction had prevented Mr. Closs, from attending. It might have broken the ice, if indeed there be ice. He said he was devoted to the good old Methodist character, that he was descended from a family which was among the first to welome Methodist preachers in North Carolina; that his little church of about 7,000 in North Carolina, had kept pure the doctrines of Methodism; that as a body his church cherished warm feelings towards the Methodist Episcopal Church; that they had no war to wage against it, and hoped a day of greater close-drawing was at hand. He closed feelingly.

The Bishop said it is known that I have been upwards of 50 years in the ministry, and never had controversy with another church. His parents were Baptists, and he could but speak respectfully against them,—that he had long prayed that Ephraim might cease to envy Judah, and Judah to vex Ephraim. When your church, sir, sought to set up its organization, I granted its right, and thought it should not be pursued. We have the same doctrines, and generally the same institutions, and I bid you God-speed. I am of that class of men, who believe the Methodist Church has enough to do to take care of its own business. I am glad to see you, meet you with pleasure, as representing one of the wings of God's great army.

Rev. Mr. Closs said that at the last Conference he was appointed to attend the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and he never had a charge in which he more delighted. In the Providence of God, I was prevented from attending and tendering our fraternal salutations. He bowed to that Providence. He rejoiced that notwithstanding his absence, the Methodist Protestant Church had sent a representative, and he hoped to see the day when the two branches of the Methodist church may be one."

An Appropriate Prayer.—At a prayer meeting held not a hundred miles from Groten, in this State, one of the republicans prayed for the peace of John Brown's soul. After he had finished a brother from the "other side of the house" offered up his petition to the Throne of Grace, in the course of which he prayed that all men might live together in the love of the Lord; that wars might cease, and that swords might be beaten into plow-shares, and spears into pruning hooks; more especially, O Lord, those twelve hundred pikes manufactured by that traitor to his country—Old John Brown.—*New Haven News.*

A Short Message.—A few days since a resolution passed the Missouri Senate calling upon the Governor, for information or evidence upon which he issued certain bonds to the Cario and Fulton Railroad. The Governor, in answer, sent to the Senate the following message:

Jefferson City, Dec. 17, 1859.

Because I have the right and power to do it.

R. M. STEWART.

Disciples of John Brown in Trouble.

A Kingsville (S. C.) correspondent of the Petersburg Express under date of Dec. 17th, says:

There passed through this city to-day one of the most ridiculously, miserable buzzard looking "victims of misplaced confidence" in abolitionism the eye ever gazed upon. It was a tarred and feathered Quaker, named Thompson, who though getting his bread from Southern hands, and his employment from Southern men, ventured while at work upon the Capitol building at Columbia, to utter anti-slavery sentiments and sympathy with old John Brown. The people there gave him notice to leave, but he would not. They then caged him for a few days. To-day took him out and marched him, escorted by two negroes, to the depot, where they first gave him thirty nine lashes and then tarred and feathered him from the top of his head to his waist, and placed him on the train for this place, under the charge of a committee. The committee, with their precious freight of tar, feathers and abolition continued on to Charleston, where they will place him on board a New York steamer, with express understanding that the Captain will not permit him to leave the steamer until he reaches that place.

Benjamin F. Winter, a blacksmith, has been ordered to leave the town of Hamilton, Harris county, Ga., by a meeting of the citizens, for avowing abolition and incendiary sentiments.

A man named J. Gennochie, an Italian, was arrested in Petersburg, on Monday, for expressing the incendiary sentiment that "instead of John Brown being hung he ought to have been released and been made President of the United States." He was to have had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday.

Dr. Mulroe, of South Carolina, the owner of two plantations and negroes sufficient to work them, was arrested a few days ago, as a suspicious character, by a Vigilance Committee, in Eufala, Alabama. The Doctor was peddling ploughs, and it was hard to believe that so wealthy a man would turn "traveling Yankee." A friend who knew the Doctor at home, happened to be in town, however, and hearing of the difficulty he was in, went to the place where the committee were trying him, and when he entered and found Dr. M., occupying a chair, and undergoing an examination under such peculiar circumstances, he was so astonished that he exclaimed: "Why, Dr. Mulroe!" and burst out in a loud laugh, while the Doctor, overcome with his feelings, burst into tears, and the sympathy was so intense that the whole committee was soon in tears. As a *finale*, all pledged themselves to sell as many ploughs as they could.

Arrest of Rev. Daniel Worth.

We are indebted to Mr. Scott, of the house of L. M. Beebe, of Baltimore, for the following particulars of the arrest and trial of Worth, in Greensborough, on Saturday last, who was passing through on his way home, and was kind enough to call at our office and give us the particulars.

The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford, on Friday, on a Justice's warrant, and was tried before three Justices, in Greensborough, on Saturday. Messrs. McLean, Dick, and Scott appeared for the State, and Worth spoke in his own defence. We understand that he endeavored to defend his incendiary conduct, and in so doing read extensively from Helper's book.

Some fifteen or sixteen witnesses were examined. It was proved that he had used in his sermons the strongest and vilest incendiary language, and had circulated Helper's book. Among other things he has declared publicly that he has "no respect for the laws of North Carolina"—that "they were enacted by adulterers, drunkards, and gamblers."—And that he "would not have old John Brown hung for a thousand worlds."

He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at Court, and $5,000 for his good behavior. He had given bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his good behavior. The Sheriff of Alamance, Mr. Peterson, was present, and intended to arrest him on a writ issued by Judge Saunders as soon as he passed from the jurisdiction of the Justices Court. He may, therefore, be expected here this evening to answer before Judge S. for his violation of the law in Alamance, Cathham, and Randolph.

We learn that the excitement in Greensborough was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced great difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.—*Raleigh Standard 28th ult.*

A Heroine.

Mrs. Mary H. Richardson, of Hampton, Texas, writes to her brother, in Waynesboro', Tenn., as follows:

On the 4th of September last, the Indians came in among us, and after doing some other mischief paid me a visit. My husband was from home on business, and I was alone with my five little children, two miles from any other house. I sent my two oldest (Mary and John) to drive up the cows, and did not suspect that the Indians were lurking near. They espied the children about three hundred yards from the house, and chased them towards home, where they fled for protection; and little was the protection that I, alone, a timid woman, was able to give, against eight savages thirsting for blood and plunder. Mary (the oldest) made good her retreat, but oh! imagine my feelings when I saw them overhaul little John and begin to stab him with a lance. I was much frightened and expected to be massacred together with my children. I thought of my gun at that critical moment. I took it down and fired, and kept firing until assistance came to my relief. The Indians (as I suppose) thought there were men in the house prepared to receive them, and fled, and left my child alive, but severely stabbed in the arm, and in the right side. He has recovered from his wounds.

Fatal Experiment.—George Bower, a resident of Hummelstown, Pa., having a very large wart on one of his hands, was induced to cut it out, and apply arsenic to destroy the roots. He did so on Monday, and died from the effects on the Wednesday following.

Execution of Two Brothers.

On Friday, Dec. 15th, Jesse and John Lewis were executed in Jacksborough, Campbell county, in this State, for the murder of S. D. Queener, Sheriff, and Travis Gibson.

A large concourse of people from the surrounding country were in attendance. The prisoner were taken from the jail about 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, and were attended by Elders Miller and Graves. They reached the scaffold at 11 o'clock. An appropriate and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Miller. Fervent and earnest prayers were delivered by both of the prisoners. They prayed especially for the widows and children of the men they had killed. They acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and expressed their willingness to die.

A few minutes after one o'clock Sheriff Philips pinioned their arms, and they bid farewell to the sheriff, their spiritual advisers, and a number of persons around them. The caps were drawn over their faces, they locked hands, the wagon was driven from under them, and they were launched into eternity. One of them died very hard, the other made but few struggles.

Their bodies were delivered to their friends. The whole scene was said to have been solemn and affecting.

Jesse was 23 and John 21 years old.—*Knoxville Register.*

A Buried City and Its Treasures.

The New Granada grave-mine excitement having pretty well died out, the restless treasure-seekers have taken it into their heads that the old city of Port Royal, which was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1692, and over the ruins of which now dash the waters of the Bay of Kingston, Jamaica, if its deluged secrets were explored, would pay for the risk and trouble and expense with untold gold. Such an expedition is already projected, and, with marine armor, it is in the range of modern possibilities that it will result in something practical. When the city was sunken it was large, populous, well built and wealthy, and when the earth opened and the waves of the sea engulfed it, it became the coffin of thousands; and in the ruins, yet to be seen in a clear, sunny day, as the vessel glides over the smooth waters of the bay, and over the house-tops and streets of the once gay metropolis of the island, many of its ruins having yet resisted the action of the waves and the wear of time, there can be no doubt that great wealth lies buried, and is probably accessible to the approach and modern arts of adventurers.—More improbable expeditions have been started, resulting, in some instances, in success.

The Seceding Students.

Twenty-eight Southern Students from Philadelphia have arrived in this city, and others are expected. Several were reported as only awaiting the determination of friends and mess-mates who were considering the propriety of leaving the Philadelphia Colleges. The "Seceders" were cordially received on their arrival in Charleston by all the Professors and pupils of our Medical College who remained, many having gone into the country for the purpose of enjoying Christmas.

A meeting of the Medical Students was immediately called, and a Committee appointed to prepare and offer resolutions of welcome and greeting, and on Tuesday, 27th, after an adjourned meeting, a collation was served in honor to the "Seceders," and Addresses were made by Professors Frost, Geddings and Chislom, and by many of the Students. It was a pleasant occasion.

A friend has furnished an outline of the remarks uttered on the occasion by Prof. H. R. Frost, Dean of the Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina. We take pleasure in presenting this abstract.

On an occasion like the present, it may be expected that something should be said upon the events passing before our eyes—no one can be silent.

This move on the part of the Philadelphia students, I consider among the most important of the signs of the times. It is the first public step to release us from intellectual bondage on the North.

They have become the pioneers on this subject, and declare by their actions that we can be taught at home and in a manner equal to the institutions abroad. It is well calculated to foster and build up our institutions, and induce the Southern communities to give them their patronage and support.

I hail this work as a new era in our history, and leaving all political considerations apart, hail their arrival as the harbinger of better prospects to the South. They must not be disappointed.—*Charleston Courier.*

An Irishman being asked, on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, took his hat off, andexhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it had been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

The following is a receipt given for an Abolitionist, who was run out of Helena, Ark:

Received in bad order (John Burnside, Ontario county, New York) from J. T. Moore, Acting Marshall, one d——d mean man, which we promise to ship on board the first boat bound up, for parts unknown.

W. R. RIGHTOR & CO.
Wharf Masters.

Helena, Ark., Nov. 16, 1859.

A Debtor's Reply.—A lawyer of New York a few days ago undertook to collect a long-standing claim due to one of his clients. The following laconic correspondence shows how far the case has proceeded:

"X. Y. Z., Esq.—Sir: I hold in my hands a claim of $—— against you for collection. Please give your immediate attention to it.

Yours, &c., A. B.——."

The note was immediately returned by the recipient, with the following additional observation:

"Please continue to hold it in your hands.

X. Y. Z."

Governor Magoffin says in his message that Kentucky looses annually more than $100,000 by slaves escaping.

The Sea-Coast (Miss.) Democrat learns from good authority that a cargo of African slaves is expected in Ship Island Harbor the latter part of the present month.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.





FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

FOUR HORSE COACHES FOR THE EAST,

LEAVE Asheville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., reaching Morganton to SUPPER, by 8 o'clock, remaining over night, and will connect every trip (or refund the Fare) with the

Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad,

At the Catawba River, arriving in Salisbury by 4 o'clock, and Charlotte to supper by 7 o'clock. There is no NIGHT TRAVEL on this Route, and by the 15th of November the Cars will arrive at Newton. Passengers will then arrive in Salisbury to Dinner.

By our old Schedule we lost several connections with the Cars. In every instance where a connection is lost by our Line after this date *we will refund the Fare and pay your expenses.*

C. S. BROWN & CO.

Oct. 13, 1859. 3m

MADISON ACADEMY.



THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge.☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third.☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"

"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

NOTICE.

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Other Property.



HAVING qualified as Exncutor of the last will and testament of Jonathan King, deceased, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased



in Polk county on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1860, the following property viz:

18 Negroes, Most of them Young and Likely.

Five head of Mules, two head of Horses, two Yoke of Oxen, a number of Cattle and Hogs, a Large Quantity of Pork, Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Fodder, Farming Tools, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, a part set of Saw Mill Irons, two Six Horse Wagons one Cart, one Carryall, and other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twelve months credit, for all sums of Five Dollars, sums under five dollars cash. Notes with approved security bearing interest from date required of the purchaser, before the property is removed.

CALEB KING, *Executor.*

December 22, 1859. tds.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WINSLOW SMITH,

Of Asheville, N. C.,

WITH

WESSON & COX,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,

27 Chambers Street,

(Store lately occupied by Duryee, Jaques & Co.)

NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign

AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,

BALTIMORE.

Patrouize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at

ASTON'S.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

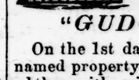
at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.



THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been knowu to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. Aston, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at

ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make it the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

Democratic District Convention.

ASHEVILLE, Friday Dec. 30th, 1859.

A Convention composed of Delegates appointed to a Democratic District Convention to be holden at Asheville on the 30th of December, A. D., 1859, for the purpose of appointing a candidate for Elector, and Delegates to the ensuing National Democratic Convention, being now at said place, on this the said day, assembled, it is, by said assembly, unanimously resolved:

WHEREAS, But six counties are represented in this Convention, that is to say, Henderson and Buncombe by delegates in person, and Haywood, Polk, Madison and Yancy, by proxy, being a minority of the counties of this Congressional District; and it is greatly important that such a Convention should express, as fully as possible, the voice of the Democracy of the whole District, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to assemble again, at Asheville, on the 10th day of April next, A. D., 1860.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each of the counties of this District are earnestly recommended to hold such further primary meetings, and adopt such further action as may be requisite, in order that each county may be represented in said adjourned Convention.

Ordered, That these proceedings be published in the Asheville News, and that the Raleigh Standard and other Democratic papers having circulation in this District, be requested to copy them.

H. T. FARMER, *Pres.*

T. W. ATKIN, *Sec'y.*

Do, if You Please,

Call and settle your bill, when you come to Court next week. If you are not coming to Court, send us the amount through the mail.—The year is out and we must insist upon the observance of our rule, requiring annual settlements We do not need money, particularly, but our creditors are dreadfully "tight up," and our compassionate heart bleeds for them. Don't wait for us to dun you, for we think too highly of our patrons to indulge in such inuendoes against their punctuality.

President's Message.

We are indebted to Hon. T. L. Clingman and Hon. Z. B. Vance for copies of the President's Message, transmitted to the Senate a few days since. We give a synopsis of it in another column, its length rendering its publication entire impracticable.

No Speaker!

This is the sum and substance of the news from Washington. From the lights before us, we think it doubtful whether Congress organizes at all. What then? Why only that the wheels of government stand still, and the Union goes by the board! That's all. Let the Southern people perfect their preparations for the worst, for it will soon be upon them.

☞It would be a very great accommodation to the people of this town if mail matter coming here from Knoxville, and points west of that city, were sent by Greeneville, Tenn. It generally comes, however, in the Eastern mail, having gone round, for convenience, by Raleigh! We received the Knoxville Register of the 22d December, on the 31st, by the Eastern mail! This is too bad, especially when a little attention would make all right.

SNOW.—On Saturday last snow fell here to the depth of four or five inches, and still remains on the ground, the weather having since been quite cold.

ON THE WING.—W. P. Crager, of Rochester, N. Y., engaged in selling fruit trees and holding confidential conversations with darkies, and who was ordered off from this place some two weeks since, has been notified to leave Knoxville in a hurry, under penalty of tar and feathers. He will find no rest for the soles of his feet this side of Mason & Dixon's line.

Another Outbreak.

On the night of the 28th ult., a body of negroes attacked the town of Bolivia, St. Genevieve county, Missouri. The citizens soon rallied and drove them into the woods, having captured several, who are now in jail at that place. A company of mounted men at once started in pursuit of the remainder. The citizens are all armed. The latest accounts represent the excitement as having somewhat subsided.

☞The Greensboro' Times has been rigged out in a new and handsome suit, and is now one of the neatest, as it has long been one of the best, literary papers in the country. The Southern people should drop such trashy publications as the New York Ledger, and subscribe for the Times.

ONE OF THEM.—The Elmira (New York) *Gazette* says that Hazlet, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, was formerly connected with a gang of horse thieves in that vicinity, and escaped punishment by turning State's evidence. This is a specimen of the martyrs who are to make the "gallows as glorious as the cross."

Democratic Insincerity.

Our readers will see by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Friday that Mr. Gilmer's vote for Speaker ran up to Thirty-six, and that if the Democrats had voted for him he would have been elected, and had eight votes to spare. They, however, did not choose to do so, and have thus given the country a most signal proof of their gross insincerity. What now becomes of their holy horror of the election of a Black Republican endorser of Hinton Helper's vile book?—They could have elected a Southern Slaveholder, and their failure to do so convicts them of what we have over and over again charged, to wit: that rather than loose office, they will endanger or give up the Union. They say that Sherman's election will endanger the Union. Why then did they not vote for Gilmer? Would his election, and as a consequence the defeat of a Black Republican, endanger the Union? Answer, ye Democratic champions of slavery and the South!—*Register.*

In answer to the above we adopt the following of the Wilmington *Journal*. Though written before the article from the *Registr* it is precisely to the point.

On Friday last Mr. Gilmer received some thirty-six votes, in which were, of course, included something like thirteen Black Republicans, in which category we place the anti-Lecomptons Hickman, of Pa., and Haskins, of N. Y., both of whom had already voted for Sherman. Immediately on the announcement of the vote, Mr. Gilmer declined, and nominated Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, and then the vote for the South American candidate fell instantly to the point it had reached all along—some 22 votes. At the next vote, Mr. Gilmer returned the compliment which had been paid him, and voted for one of the "Northern Opposition," meaning thereby a Black Republican.

Of course, every Democrat saw that this movement was simply a *ruse*, to place the Democrats in a false position, and either compel them to co-operate with Black Republicans, or throw upon them the responsibility of defeating the election of speaker. It is worthy of remark, that immediately on Mr. Gilmer's getting so large a vote, he retired, and even if the Democrats could have been persuaded into voting for him, they had no further chance. Then Mr. Boteler got the old South American strength, and things went on as they had done. The trick is too transparent; it is like a good many other things of Mr. Gilmer's concoction. It might fool a county court jury, or a cross-roads meeting in Guilford, but, like his clap-trap canvass of the State, it becomes ridiculously transparent when subjected to the scrutiny of intelligent men—in the view of honorable men, it is something worse.

Mr. Gilmer need not have been quite so scarey. He and his Republican friends might have played out their game more fully if they had chosen, and not made so hasty and undignified a retreat, for we are assured that, no matter how often the chance had been presented to them, the Democrats would have permitted themselves to have been roped in by no such bare-faced coalition.

Mecklenburg Military.

The citizens of Mecklenburg County, in this State, seem to be thoroughly aroused upon the military subject. The Democrat of the 24th, says "the Cavalry Company has been organized. This will make three Companies for Charlotte, and indicates that the hornets' nest region is preparing to sting when the time comes. All who can possibly make it convenient should join one or the other of these companies—property-holders and slaveholders, and all, ought to encourage military organizations by their membership, and if they can't muster let them contribute liberally to uniform those who are unable to uniform themselves. Those who have horses can be accommodated under Capt. Harrison, and those who have none can take it afoot under Capt. Bryce or Capt. Owens. Preachers, doctors and lawyers are enrolling themselves for duty."

A GOOD FEATURE.—We notice that in many portions of Virginia the military companies are requiring, as one of the conditions of membership, abstinence from all that can intoxicate,—Prudent, temperate men make the best soldiers, as well as citizens, and the feature would have good effect if introduced every where.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.—A letter from Philadelphia says: "A great many of our trades depend upon the southern market. Some have suddenly ceased operations for want of orders from the South, and consequently employers have had to discharge their workmen."

DEMOLISHING LIQUOR SHOPS.—On Wednesday, the citizens of Greencastle, Ind., demolished every liquor establishment in the place. The outbreak was occasioned by some poor fellow who froze to death the night previous, while in a state of intoxication.

NEBRASKA.—Governor Black, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, dated December 6, warmly urges the admission of that Territory into the Union. He confesses that she does not possess, at the present time, a sufficient population to entitle her to a Representative under the existing ratio of 93,423, but he enters into an elaborate argument to prove that this is no legal barrier to her admission, and cites the examples of Florida and Arkansas.

DOW, JR.—Eldridge F. Paige, better known under his *nom de plume* of "Dow, jr.," the author of the famous "Patent Sermons," published in New York, and which have made him known to a great portion of the reading world, lately committed suicide in San Francisco.

MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Legislature on Thursday, the 15th ult., elected Morton S. Wilkinson, Rep., United States Senator, in place of Gen. Shields, Democrat, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1858. The St. Paul Pioneer says: "Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican, and of Seward School."

SNOW IN TEXAS.—Snow-balling was the amusement in Houston, Texas, on the 2d, and sleighing on the 3d. The Houston Telegraph, of the 5th, says: "So great a fall of snow has not been seen in Houston for twenty years; and it has been full seven years since many of us have seen a particle of snow before."

☞The practice of publishing votes of thanks, etc., is unintentionally and well burlesqued by a genuine card of thanks in a Nashville paper.—Some fellow has been pardoned out of the State Prison, so he prints his thanks to the jailor for having taken good care of him while in, and to the Governor for letting him out.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Equal Taxation.

Mr. Editor:—In view of the fact that the subject of Equal Taxation has for some time past attracted a large share of public attention in this State, and that it is now a prolific theme of discussion, it is hardly necessary to offer an apology for making a few observations upon that subject at this time.

Every government claims and exercises the right to require its subjects to contribute the means necessary for its support. It requires this in consideration of the protection and benefits extended to the subject. This is not unreasonable. The citizen is not bound or required to pay something for nothing. He pays taxes to the government in consideration of the protection the government throws around himself and his property. It protects his rights, and it is but just and reasonable that he should contribute to its support. The propriety of this doctrine will hardly be questioned.

But the question arises, what proportion of the public revenue of the State ought each citizen thereof to pay? Shall each pay a stipulated sum, or shall each pay in proportion to the protection he receives from the government? It would seem that the latter rule is the just and fair one, and the only one that comports fully with the great principles of equality that constitute the bulwark of American freedom. The citizen who has no property does not receive from government as much protection as the one who has property. The former receives but *personal* protection, while the latter receives the same, and in addition thereto, protection for his property; and surely no one will pretend that the latter ought not to pay for this additional protection. This would be requiring one, without consideration, to pay for what another received,—a requisition too monstrous to commend itself to any one. Upon the principle that he who owns no property ought not to pay for the government protection which he who has property receives on account of that property, the small property holder ought not to be required to pay as much towards the support of the government as the property holder who owns large property. The latter receives a larger protection than the former, and he ought to be required to pay for that increased protection. No one will pretend that he who buys one horse should pay as much as he who buys two horses, the three horses being worth each the same, if the seller intended to serve both of his customers alike. And yet this example presents a case just as fair and as equal as a transaction under the rule that requires me to pay the government as much for protecting my right to $1000, as it requires my neighbor to pay for protecting his right to $2000. My neighbor, in this case, would pay nothing for the protection he received on $1000 worth of his property. I would pay for that protection, and thus there would be gross inequality. Thus it is clear, upon principles of common equity and fairness, that every citizen of the State ought to pay a like sum for the *personal* protection he receives from the government, and that every property owner ought to pay taxes on account of the property owned by him in proportion to its real worth.

If this is the true theory of taxation, then the prevailing system of raising the revenue in N. Carolina for the support of the government, is directly at war with that theory. Will it be pretended that it is not? Let us examine for a few moments how property in this State is taxed.—The land owner pays, substantially, an advalorem tax upon his land. This would be just if the owner of other species of property paid a similar tax, but this he does not do. The professional man, the owner of Bank stock, the merchant, the manufacturer, and indeed every other class of citizens, does not pay taxes as does the land owner, that is, in proportion to what their property is worth. Some of the classes mentioned pay more than others, but none pay according to the theory of an *advalorem* tax, or in proportion to the worth of their property and the protection they receive from the government. That this is true, any one may learn who will trouble himself to examine the Revenue Bill passed at the last session of our Legislature. And yet every citizen of the State derives the same protection, in proportion to what each is worth in point of property, that the land owner does. Then why ought not each citizen of the State owning property other than land to pay taxes as does the land owner? Why shall not the merchant and the professional man and the owner of Bank stock, pay taxes just as does the farmer who has his land from which he draws his subsistence? Why not? No good and valid reason can be given—not even a plausible reason. It may be said that the merchant may have his goods burnt up, the stockholder may be ruined by a Bank failure, the manufacturer may have his raw material burnt or otherwise destroyed. This is true, but its truth is no argument against the justice of the theory proposed. The land owner may have his houses and barns destroyed by fire, his crops destroyed by hail, his lands destroyed or badly injured by freshets and heavy rains, and his forests and fine timbers felled by the hurricane.—Hazard is incident to all property, and taking everything into consideration, the hazard incident to one species of property is not greater than that incident to another. By this is meant that that species of property attended with the greatest hazard, generally yields so great a profit as to make the difference between it and those species less hazardous, trifling indeed.

I find, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed too far upon the columns of your paper for one article, and as I wish to say something further upon the subject in hand, I must beg to trouble you with an article for your next week's paper.

JUSTICE.

Dec. 1859.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Angel Clarabel.

BY LILLIAS.

It was night, and all Nature was sweetly reposing in the arms of peaceful slumber, save a few anxious and troubled ones, who were standing around the couch of their heart's first treasure, tremblingly watching each throb of the pulse of their darling CLARABEL. What heartfelt sighs escaped that mother's heaving bosom as she feared each breath to be the last. With tearful eyes they gazed upon her lovely form, fondly hoping that the brittle thread of life might yet be prolonged a few short years, to cheer their hearts, and gladden their social hours with her infant prattling. But it could not be. Angels beckoned her to join their throng, and her fair spirit, too pure for earth, obeyed the summons, and took its flight from this mundane sphere, to revel in the blissful courts of Paradise. She who a few hours previous was in the enjoyment of her usual health, was thus nipped as a spotless lilly from the stem, and called to repose in her Savior's arms throughout the numberless ages of vast eternity.

Brief was her sojourn here, yet we had learned to love her, and hoped she might dwell in our midst for many bright and sunny years. But Death touched her warm heart and chilled the life blood that gave vitality to her frame; closed the snowy lids, stole the rose tint from her velvet cheek, and then snatching life away he bound her brow with icy fetters, leaving naught but a faint and lingering smile on her now angelic face. The earth was wrapped in a mantle of darkness, not even the Queen of night lent a ray to dispel the gloom; yet now and then a twinkling star might be seen peeping down from above, as if smiling to welcome her home. Methinks even now I hear her prattling voice, whispering in the stillness of night, "I am happy." Then weep not ye mourning ones, her angel spirit hovers on your pathway to guide your steps, and fluttering round your sleeping pillow guards your midnight slumbers. She was not given, only lent, to gladden your hearts for a brief season. 'Tis God who has thus bereft you of your cherub and taken her on high,

To make her an angel, fair and bright,
To dwell with him in realms of light;
And there, with those she loved so well,
Will live forever CLARABEL.

H. C. F. College.

The French expedition to China will cost that government £6,000,000.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for blessings throughout the year, referred to the recent bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. These events, bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from apprehension—are but the symptoms of incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate in open war by the North to abolish slavery. While he himself entertains no such apprehensions, they ought to afford solemn warning to us all to beware of approaching danger.—Let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient friendly feeling and mutual forbearance and good will towards each other. Strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land.—This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation of the wise, conservative statesmen of that day; but he indulges in no gloomy forebodings. He thinks that the Harper's Ferry affair will be the means of allaying much of the previously existing sectional excitement and prevent further outrage.

He congratulates Congress on the final settlement, by the Supreme Court, of the question of slavery in the Territories, the right being established for any citizen to take his property, including slaves, into territory belonging equally to the whole Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul this vested right. Thus has the *status* of a Territory during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it becomes a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. He then describes the mode of admission of a Territory into the Union as a State. It may be admitted with or without slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe. This principle has been recognized in some form by the almost unanimous vote of both Houses in the last Congress.

All lawful means at his command have been employed, and will continue to be employed, against the slave trade. Our history proves that the fathers of our Republic were in advance of all other nations in the suppression of the slave trade.

The ratifications of the Chinese treaty have been exchanged. Two supplemental conventions are pending in relation to the right of Americans in China, and in regard to the transit duties. The Paraguay difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted. Our relations with France, Russia, and all the Continental Governments of Europe, Spain excepted, continue most friendly.

He recommends that an appropriation be made to meet the claim on account of the Armistead claimants.

His opinion of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase remains unchanged. He, therefore, again invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

As regards Great Britain, he had good reason, until recently, to believe he would be able to announce that our difficulties arising from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were finally adjusted in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however which Great Britain had not anticipated, she not yet having completed treaty arrangements with Nicaragua and Honduras, pursuant to understanding, he is at present unable to do so; these two Governments are, however, confidently expected to have this object shortly accomplished.

In relation to the San Juan difficulty he entertains no doubt of our title. But he is happy to state that what has been left to General Scott's direction, could not have been placed in better hands, who has successfully accomplished his mission. There is no longer a reason to apprehend a collision between the respective forces during the pendency of negotiations.

He regrets that Mexican affairs are unimproved. He speaks on the subject at length.—Outrages of the worst description are committed on persons and property. Scarcely any form of injury that has not been suffered by our citizens there during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with Mexico, but as far as our interests, our commerce, or our citizens are concerned, we might as well have been at war.—Mr. McLane, in August last, wrote, "I hope the President will feel authorized to enter Mexico with military forces at the call of the constitutional authorities to protect our citizens and treaty rights. Unless such are conferred on him, evils must increase;" &c. The President adds, I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future as well as the present and the past.—The aid which he, the President, requires, and which interests all commercial countries, require that it should have belonged to this Government, so as not only to render by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our established palicy, which is inconsistent with intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

For reasons stated, the President recommends the express passage of a law authorizing him to employ such military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for past wrongs and future security. Should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised. This country sympathizes with the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that country. Such an accession to the Constitutional Government, would enable it to reach the capitol, and recommends the establishment of a military force across the Mexican line of Sonora and Chihuahua.

For protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations, he recommends the establishment of a temporary government in Arizona.

In Central America, he thinks that the provisions of a recent treaty with Nicaragua will not fail to be satisfactory, and recommends a law authorizing the employment of a naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans passing Panama, Nicaragua and Tehauntepec. He again recommends that authority be given to employ a naval force to protect American commerce against seizure and confiscation by Mexico and Spanish American States.

He refers to the failure of the Post Office appropriations, and recommends the passage, at an early day, of a bill by Congress which will enable the Government to pay the amount due, with interest, to contractors. Also, to make the necessary appropriations for that department. He recommends a Pacific Railroad, for reasons heretofore given.

He says it appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present and next fiscal year without additional revenue. Should a deficiency occur, he recommends that the necessary revenue be raised by increasing the present duties on imports.

In conclusion, he recommends to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

National Conventions.

We find the following notice of National Conventions in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It will be interesting to the reader. The next Democratic Convention, the 8th, will be held at Charleston, the 23d of April next, 1860:

The Charleston Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President will be the eighth National Democratic Assembly which has convened for that purpose under the present organization. The first Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore in 1832, and nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election as President. The State of Pennsylvania did not, however, abide by the decision of the Convention on the Vice Presidency, but threw away her vote for Wm. Wilkins. The next Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, in December, 1835, and selected Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson, of Kenucky, for Vice President. In May, 1840, the third Convention was held. Mr. Van Buren was nominated for re-election; but no selection of Vice President was made. The Democrats all voted for Richard M. Johnson, except Virginia, which cast her electoral vote for William Smith. In May, 1844, the fourth Convention was held, and chose James K. Polk, for President and George M. Dallas for Vice President. The fifth Convention convened at Baltimore, in May, 1848, and designated General Cass for President, and William O. Butler for Vice President. The sixth Convention was held at Baltimore, in May, 1852, and nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President. The seventh Convention met in Cincinnati on the 1st of June, 1856, and nominated Buchanan and Breckenridge. Previous to the holding of National Conventions, the Democrats used to nominate candidates for President and Vice President by a Congressional caucus. The Democratic members of Congress convened and nominated Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe successively for President, and the people ratified the selections. Those Districts and States that had no Democratic members of Congress, of course, had no voice in the nomination.

In 1824, the last Congressional caucus for the nomination of a President was held. By this time the system became unpopular. Only sixty-one members of Congress met out of two hundred and forty. They selected Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, for President, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. The great mass of the Democracy, however, supported General Jackson for President. In 1828, he ran again, without any national nomination as a candidate, and was triumphantly elected.

The Opposition to the Democracy never had any regular National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President until December, 1839, when they met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and nominated Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Since then they have had their Conventions regularly every four years.

☞The total value of assessable property in Virginia is set down by the Auditor at $143,656,087.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Municipal Election.

If A. T. SUMMEY, Esq., will allow his name to be run as a candidate for Mayor of Asheville at the approaching election, he will receive the cordial support of

MANY VOTERS.

AUCTION!

AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!

THE GOODS OF
RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
Remaining unsold on Monday of January Court will on that day be offered for sale at

Public Auction

to the highest bidder, at their old Stand.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

Every one wishing bargains had better make their arrangements to be present. They have for sale a little of

EVERYTHING

usually kept by retail dealers in this country.

COME EARLY,

Or the goods will be sold!

☞*TERMS.*—All sums under $5, cash: over that amount note at 6 months, with good security.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5, 1860. tf

BOARD, BOARD!

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the

Buncombe House,

On Main street, north of the court house, and is prepared to furnish Board by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons attending the Courts, and other public occasions, will find it to their advantage to call on him.—His table will be furnished with the best the market affords. J. G. LINDSEY.

January 5, 1860. tf

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will offer for sale, on Tuesday of January Court, at the Court House, that tract of *LAND* recently occupied by T. A. Brevard, deceased. The same was offered for sale 1st Nov., 1859, and postponed. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. PATTON, *Trustee.*

January 5, 1860. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of 1½ per cent. is called for on all Stock subscribed in said Company, payable immediately. Payments to be made to J. Roberts, Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

Jan. 5, 1860. 4t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 31st December, 1859.

D Ackron		G W Lester	
Wm Allen		John Lankford	
M E Allen		A McLain	
Thos H Alexander		W F Morris	
M T Abbott	6	Burton Ming	
D L Brevard	2	Jerry May	
L S Brevard		M R Moore	
Mrs C Brevard		Thomas Morrison	
Carrol Bowles Esq		Col R C Myers	
William A Burnett		Harriett Patton	
Branson Brooks		Elkani Pigg	
Mrs Catharine Bell		E F Pigg	
Messrs Byers & Rowan		William A Presswell	
Thomas Baker		William Penland	
Miss N J Brookshire		Mollie A Porter	
Mr Baring		Miss R Penland	
D A Craft	2	Lee Penland	
E R Cole		Miss O Patton	
Orrey Creasman		Thos C Roberts	2
J H Cyevent		S Rhodes	
James M Cook		F L Rodgers	
Thos Curtis		F L Riggs, Esq	
Abner Craft		Miss Jane Rise	
Jas Cocke	2	Mrs C M Reid	
J F Colvard		R S Siler	2
George Chisolme		David Taylor	
Rev Elias Dodson		Elias Sigmau	
W A Dotteren	2	Morison Sherill	
Joseph Ditt Esq		Cain Sigmon	
Rev F M Fanning	4	R T Squint	
M J Fagg Esq	2	W A Scarborough	
William Francis		J J Squint	
George N Gill		Miss L Sales	
E Goode		George Stanton	
Miss Cornelie Garrett		Miss T A M Thrower	
Mrs S S Horry		A G Taylor	
P T Horry		Joseph Thompson	
B W Kresman	5	J M Frasere	
S H Hopkins		Thos B Tayler	
J W Isreal		E P Tucke Esq	
J P Isreal		Mrs Elizabeth West	
Moses Jones		Miss E Worley	
Russel Jones		Carson Wells	
Josiah M Jones		F M Wells	
G T Jackson		Thomas Wells	
W P Jarrett		Mrs Mary A Wright	
S J Jennings		J M Whitmire	
Willie Knight		Alfred Webb	
Wm S King		Augustus Wisser	
David King		J B Wormic	
John Lankford		James Willoughbey	

J. H. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

January 5, 1860.

EAST TENNESSEE HOUSE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having recently left his old stand at Lick Creek, and Purchased VANCE'S new Hotel at the Depot in

GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE,

hereby returns to his old friends, his thanks for their liberal patronage heretofore; and will say to them and the public generally, that he will not spare labor or expense to make all who call on him confortable and satisfied. His Table shall be supplied with the best the country affords.

JOHN C. MARTIN.

Greenville Tenn., Dec. 29, 1859. 3t

☞Knoxville Whig, Greenville Democrat, Rogersville Times and Tennessee Baptist, please copy once and forward to J. C. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

R. M. Henry and Marcus Erwin vs. J. B. Mitchael et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. B. Mitchael is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News commanding the said J. B. Mitchael to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of said Court at the next Term thereof to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to answer plead or demur to said Plaintiff's Bill filed in said Court, or the same will be set for hearing exparte as to him. Witness I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheville the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1859. I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Issued 18th Dec., 1859. 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1859.

E. M. Bates vs. Hosea H. Sisk.

Justice's Execution Levied upon Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Hosea H. Sisk, has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary notice cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Hosea H. Sisk to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December instant, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the Justices' Judgment shall not be confirmed and the Land levied upon be sold to satisfy the same,

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marion, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1859. A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1859.

William Whitaker et al vs. John E. Brown et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter, Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter and Elizabeth Porter, is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding that said John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter & Elizabeth Porter, personally be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the case will be set for hearing exparte as to him.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1859.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Dec. 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at
ASTON'S.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO,

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year :

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞ Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

CHANGE !

THE firm of Rankin & Chapman is this day closed by mutual consent. Robert H. Chapman, Jr., has the management of the entire business of the concern. All persons indebted to the firm either by note or book account, are requested to come to a settlement at an early day.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 15, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce.

JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ SPECIFIC
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
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FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keeps supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Fine Farm

FOR SALE.



THAT well known and most valuable FARM, situated on New-Found Creek, 10 miles from Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, containing

450 Acres

of choice land, 100 of which is first rate bottom, with a splendid

MEADOW,

and a most excellent Orchard, a good dwelling house, comfortable out-buildings, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, six miles from French Broad and seven from the Sulphur Springs, well known as the

"Ratcliffe Place,"

is offered for sale. Said place is situated near a market, and a fine mountain range, and to any one wishing to locate in a fine healthy country for the purpose of farming, raising stock, &c., this is a most favorable opportunity of procuring at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, one of the best farms in the country.

This farms adjoins the Bascom College, where an excellent school will soon be in operation, and will afford rare educational facilities.

—ALSO—

That valuable and well known property in the

Town of Asheville,

situated on Main street, immediately opposite the store of Gaines, Deaver & Co., is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

This is known as one of the best business locations in Asheville. The lot contains about an acre, and has upon it a dwelling house, store house, out buildings, and a well of excellent water.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me at my residence 10 miles west of Asheville, or address me at Leicester, Buncombe county.

JAMES B. MEARS.

Dec. 8, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Flats ! Flats ! Flats !

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

NOTICE THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. M Blair & Co., by note or account, are hereby notified that if the same are not satisfactorily arranged by October Court, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, Sept. 1, 1859.

LOST

IN Asheville on the 2d inst., an old Pocket Book, tied with a string, containing $91 in Bank bills, and a number of receipts. Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

JOHN KYLE.

December 15, 1859.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Session of my School will open on Monday, January 11th, 1860.

For terms, address me at Morganton, N. C.

J. R. McAULAY.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6w

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
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Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow moulds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers !

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE

PUREST AND BEST

PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

Buggy For Sale.

A GOOD second hand Buggy, with tongue and shafts, and a set of new single Harness, on 6 months time for good paper. Enquire at this Office. [Aug. 4—tf.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age occupation habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self abuse. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia Pa.

By order of the Directors

EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.



THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20 1856.

GREENVILLE



MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.